

A SIMPLE SENTENCE IN ARABIC AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *In this article, the structure of simple sentences in Arabic and Uzbek languages and the issue of connecting words in simple sentences are revealed. Types of simple sentences in Arabic and Uzbek languages are compared.*

Basic words and phrases: *sentence, simple sentence, nominal sentence, verb sentence, conjunction, participle, possessive.*

A simple sentence is a grammatically and intonationally formed syntactic unit that has a single predicative unit in its structure, can express a certain idea. A simple sentence is contrasted with a compound sentence, which is a combination of two or more simple predicative units.

A simple sentence can be short or long.

1. A complex simple sentence consists only of initial clauses, that is, only one predicative syntagm;

2. A common simple sentence consists of primary and secondary clauses, that is, it contains other syntagms along with the predicative syntagm³.

In some cases, an idea is expressed with the help of a single word. So, sometimes only one word can be enough. Depending on the meaning of the sentence, in Uzbek and Arabic writing, a full stop, question mark, or full stop is placed at the end of the sentence.

A simple sentence is a sentence consisting of a possessor and a participle. Such a sentence is also called a compound simple sentence. If the possessor in a simple sentence is a noun and it has an adapted determiner, or vice versa, an adapted determiner of a participle, then the sentence is called a simple extended sentence.

The types of connection of words in simple sentences are as follows:

1. Adaptation.
2. Management.
3. Agreement.

1) In the sentence, the words agree with each other in terms of person and number. For example: I came from school. when did you come

When one word follows another word and connects with it by adjusting the person and number, it is called adaptation.

In Uzbek, the participle is always personal with the possessor. Since Arabic has a gender category and a binary category for nouns, such an adaptation occurs in its own way, depending on whether the possessor of these categories comes before or after the participle. For example: ذهب الطالب, الطالب ابن

Nouns or pronouns in the karatqich case refer to other nouns and are adapted personally through possessive suffixes. For example: Actively participates in all activities of the free school. Mashrab spent his youth and youth very hard.

2) One of the words in the sentence requires the agreement of the other words addressed to it. For example: Maintain order in the classroom. This year students will go to study in Egypt.

Transitive verbs usually require their nouns to be in the accusative case, and intransitive verbs to be in the outgoing or outgoing case. For example: Erkin saw Sabir. He went to school. When one subject is compared with another, the noun that comes before the participle expressed by the with adjective comes in the accusative agreement, and they are connected by a subjunctive. For example: Steel is harder than iron.

Also, nouns and adverbs require the word to be in a certain agreement, and they are also connected by management; More than that, every day.

3) Most of the time, it is known from the meaning and word order that one word is subordinate to another, not expressed by some adverbs.

The connection of one word with another without matching and without control is called conjugation.

The words that determine the sign-quality, quantity of the subject come before the defined word and they are connected by mutual agreement; big street, from big street, five students, to five students.

Also, cases come before the participle and are connected with a reciprocal clause: I came quickly. He spoke with pleasure.

In Uzbek, the possessive and the participle usually agree with each other in person and number. But this feature cannot be a law for the Uzbek language. Because the participle with possessor may not match in person. It is a standard case that the possessor and participle do not match in number. For example: Buildings were built.

In Arabic, the passive verb is in complete agreement with the possessor (noun) in gender. For example: كتبت الرسالة, كتب المكتوب.⁴

If a verb (participle) comes before the possessor in a verb sentence, it is put only in the singular and matches with the possessor in gender only. For example:

ذهب التلاب ذهبت التالبتن
ذهب التالبان ذهب التالبان

In noun clauses, the conjunction between possessive and participle is the same as in verb sentences. It is similar in some respects.

⁴ See: Иброҳимов Н., Юсупов М. Араб тили грамматикаси. 1-жилд. – Тошкент, 1997.

If the possessive and the participle in the sentence are composed of a noun (adjective), the possessive participle meaning the name of a person is fully compatible with the possessive participle. For example: 'التلاب عقلا' - compatible with each other only in gender. For example: البيوت جميلة.

As can be seen from the above interpretations, we can see that there are certain similarities and differences in simple sentences in Uzbek and Arabic languages.

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